the duplex region of the hairpin). This hairpin structure would be expected to form long before the enzyme could locate and cleave the molecule. As expected, cleavage in the absence of the primer oligonucleotide was at or near the junction between the duplex and single-stranded regions, releasing the unpaired 5' arm (Figure 31, lane 2). The resulting cleavage products were 18 and 19 nucleotides in length.

It was expected that stability of the S-60 hairpin with the tri-loop would prevent the P-15 oligonucleotide from promoting cleavage in the "primer-directed" manner described in Example 1 above, because the 3' end of the "primer" would remain unpaired. Surprisingly, it was found that the enzyme seemed to mediate an "invasion" by the P-15 primer into the duplex region of the S-60 hairpin, as evidenced by the shifting of the cleavage site 3 to 4 basepairs further into the duplex region, releasing the larger products (22 and 21 nuc.) observed in lane 3 of Figure 31.

The precise sites of cleavage of the S-60 hairpin are diagrammed on the structure in Figure 30, with the solid black arrowheads indicating the sites of cleavage in the absence of the P-15 oligonucleotide and the hollow arrow heads indicating the sites of cleavage in the presence of P-15.

These data show that the presence on the 3' arm of an oligonucleotide having some sequence homology with the first several bases of the similarly oriented strand of the downstream duplex can be a dominant factor in determining the site of cleavage by 5' nucleases. Because the oligonucleotide which shares some sequence homology with the first several bases of the similarly oriented strand of the downstream duplex appears to invade the duplex region of the hairpin, it is referred to as an" invader" oligonucleotide. As shown in the examples below, an invader oligonucleotide appears to invade (or displace) a region of duplexed nucleic acid regardless of whether the duplex region is present on the same molecule (*i.e.*, a hairpin) or whether the duplex is formed between two separate nucleic acid strands.

EXAMPLE 12

The Invader Oligonucleotide Shifts The Site Of Cleavage In A Pre-Formed Probe/Target Duplex

In Example 11 it was demonstrated that an invader oligonucleotide could shift the site at which a 5' nuclease cleaves a duplex region present on a hairpin molecule. In this example, the ability of an invader oligonucleotide to shift the site of cleavage within a duplex region formed between two separate strands of nucleic acid molecules was examined.

A single-stranded target DNA comprising the single-stranded circular M13mp19 molecule and a labeled (fluorescein) probe oligonucleotide were mixed in the presence of the reaction buffer containing salt (KCl) and divalent cations (Mg^{2+} or Mn^{2+}) to promote duplex formation. The probe oligonucleotide refers to a labelled oligonucleotide which is complementary to a region along the target molecule (*e.g.*, M13mp19). A second oligonucleotide (unlabelled) was added to the reaction after the probe and target had been allowed to anneal. The second oligonucleotide binds to a region of the target which is located downstream of the region to which the probe oligonucleotide binds. This second oligonucleotide contains sequences which are complementary to a second region of the target molecule. If the second oligonucleotide contains a region which is complementary to a portion of the sequences along the target to which the probe oligonucleotide also binds, this second oligonucleotide is referred to as an invader oligonucleotide (see Figure 32c).

Figure 32 depicts the annealing of two oligonucleotides to regions along the M13mp19 target molecule (bottom strand in all three structures shown). In Figure 32 only a 52 nucleotide portion of the M13mp19 molecule is shown; this 52 nucleotide sequence is listed in SEQ ID NO:42. The probe oligonucleotide contains a fluorescein label at the 3' end; the sequence of the probe is 5'-AGAAAGGAAGGGAAGAAAGC GAAAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:43). In Figure 32, sequences comprising the second oligonucleotide, including the invader oligonucleotide are underlined. In Figure 32a, the second oligonucleotide, which has the sequence 5'-GACGGGGAAAGCCGGCGA

ACG-3' (SEQ ID NO:44), is complementary to a different and downstream region of the target molecule than is the probe oligonucleotide (labeled with fluorescein or "Fluor"); there is a gap between the second, upstream oligonucleotide and the probe for the structure shown in Figure 32a. In Figure 32b, the second, upstream oligonucleotide, which has the sequence 5'-GAAAGCCGGCGAACGTGGCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:45), is complementary to a different region of the target molecule than is the probe oligonucleotide, but in this case, the second oligonucleotide and the probe oligonucleotide abut one another (that is the 3' end of the second, upstream oligonucleotide is immediately adjacent to the 5' end of the probe such that no gap exists between these two oligonucleotides). In Figure 32c, the second, upstream oligonucleotide [5'-GGCGAACGTGGCGAGAAAGGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:46)] and the probe oligonucleotide share a region of complementarity with the target molecule. Thus, the upstream oligonucleotide has a 3' arm which has a sequence identical to the first several bases of the downstream probe. In this situation, the upstream oligonucleotide is referred to as an "invader" oligonucleotide.

The effect of the presence of an invader oligonucleotide upon the pattern of cleavage in a probe/target duplex formed prior to the addition of the invader was examined. The invader oligonucleotide and the enzyme were added after the probe was allowed to anneal to the target and the position and extent of cleavage of the probe were examined to determine a) if the invader was able to shift the cleavage site to a specific internal region of the probe, and b), if the reaction could accumulate specific cleavage products over time, even in the absence of thermal cycling, polymerization, or exonuclease removal of the probe sequence.

The reactions were carried out as follows. Twenty µl each of two enzyme mixtures were prepared, containing 2 µl of Cleavase® A/G nuclease extract (prepared as described in Example 2), with or without 50 pmole of the invader oligonucleotide (SEQ ID NO:46), as indicated, per 4 µl of the mixture. For each of the eight reactions shown in Figure 33, 150 fmole of M13mp19 single-stranded DNA (available from Life Technologies, Inc.) was combined with 5 pmoles of fluorescein labeled probe (SEQ ID NO:43), to create the structure shown in Figure 31c, but without the